How They Are Propagated and Transported to Market.

A few years ago pineapples were considered luxuries in the northern cities; but now they are as common as native products. Ease of transportation, and a better and more general knowledge of the needs of the plants for successful cultivation, have contributed largely toward bringing these delicious fruits within the reach of all. The shipments from the Island of Cuba are always large, and the fruit begins to arrive from this place in April. The "pines" ripen early there, and shippers from Havana control the market until after the first week in May. . Then the Bahama and Florida "pines" come in, followed soon after by those from Central America. The season usually lasts through August, during which time about 5,000,000 pineapples are shipped into the country, over one-half of which go direct to New York, the distributing point for the d States.

The whole business is now practically controlled by half-a-dozen large dealers in New York, who make a specialty of it. They buy up the fruit on its arrival, and fix the price according to the condition of the market, which is usually from ten to twenty cents each for the "extras," twelve to fourteen cents for No. 1, ten to twelve cents for No. 2, and as low as six cents for poorer fruit. Barrels are usually employed for packing, and from twenty-five to thirty extra large "pines," or forty to sixty small ones are put in one

The cultivation of pineapples in Florida is only of a recent date; but it has become a leading industry at Key West and along the Indian river. The rapid increase of plantations in both of these sections is so great from year to year that in the near future it is expected that the domestic fruit will supply the consumpt on of the entire country. The climate at Key West is about the same as in the Bahamas, and the sandy soil is so productive that the "pines" grow almost without care.

The cultivation of the pineapple is very easy, and requires but very little labor on the part of the grower. They are largely air plants, resembling in appearance the "air pines," which can be found clinging to large trees in the hammocks all over the state. For this reason they will thrive well, even in a poor soil, if in a sui'able climate, and well

supplied with air and water-They are propagated from slips and suckers. The former are taken from the base of the matured pincapple, each pine producing from five to seven slips, and the atter are removed from the root of to plant. These slips and suckers car e removed and shipped to a great ance: but this cannot be done safely atil all of the moisture is dried out of them. About ten thousand pineapples can be planted to the acre, and in from eighteen months to two years after planting the slips will produce fruit. The suckers produce fruit in less time, usually one year after planting. After the plants are once set, the only cultivation required is an occasional stirring of the soil, until the luxuriant growth of the plants shade the ground and prevent the growth of weeds and a too rapid evaporation of moisture. Each plant, if properly matured, will produce one "pine." If sold at five cents apiece this would mean five hundred dollars per acre, and one thousand dollars an acre if sold for ten cents apiece. The average, however, is from \$500 to \$700 per acre. Some of the choicest varieties sell as high as thirty and fifty cents apiece, wholesale; but usually they are shy bearers, and do not yield as much per acre as the poorer varieties .- New York Independent.

The Last of the Mohicans. The death of Samson Brushell is reported in New London, Conn., from the Lantern Hill country. Brushell was the last known descendant in the direct line of Uncas, the Chief of the Mohican Indians, who occupied this country when it was first settled by the whites. His body was interred in the royal cemetery of these Indians upon the Mohican Reservation, which lies on the western bank of the Warner river, about seven miles from New London. In that reservation the remnants of the Mohicans have found a home for over two hundred years, ever since the brave, far-seeing Uncas obtained it-for them as a recompense for his services to the whites of Connecticut in leading their soldiery to the massacre of Pequots in Groton in 1637. Brushell was about fifty years old, a deformed and dissipated man, but as he was the only Mohican Indian of royal blood, as well as of pure blood, living in Connecticut, he was regarded with interest. For years he had been a feature at county fairs, where he exhibited some of the remarkable abilities of his ancestry by whistling two tunes at one time, and by his feats of dexterity, such as knocking coins out of split sticks with arrows from a long distance. He was especially dexterous in plaiting reeds, and had traveled in every town of importance in the state to sell his work .- Times-Democrat.

The original inventor of the bell punch sold his patent for \$300, and the company purchasing it made hundreds of thousands of dollars out of it.

FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

Cisterns Under Cellars.

Most farmers have their cisterns in the cellar, where it takes too much room that is needed for other uses, where its top comes so near the surface that it often freezes over and where a break is attended by the most disastrous consequences. Make the cistern below the floor, cover it well, and one of its advantages will be in equalizing the temperature. A cellar thus protected wil never freeze in winter and will be cool in summer .- New York Herald.

Cows' Liking for Pond Water. Cows, if left to their own ways, do not always take to the best and clearest water. They will often drink more from a stagnant, dirty pond than from a clear running stream. Possibly habit has something to do with this strange preference. But especially in Winter it may be accounted for on other grounds. The running stream in Winter, if unfrozen, is constantly exposed to severe cold, and is usually several degrees colder than that in the pond protected by ice thick enough to bear the cow's weight. It is fair to presume that the cow knows what is good for her in some respects. Try her with clean water slightly warmed, and see if she will not drink it greedily as the other .- Boston Cultivator.

### Grafting Wax.

Grafting wax is made of resin, tallow and beeswax, and there is no set rule as to the proportions. What is wanted is a wax that will adhere well. A good wax is made by melting together two pounds of resin, one pound of tallow and half a pound of beeswax. Stir it thoroughly and pour it into cold water, and pull it with the hands until nearly white. Or waxed cloths for wrapping the grafts may be made by saturating thin strips of cotton or calico in a composition of two parts resin, one of tallow and one of beeswax, melted together. These strips may be wound around the grafts to exclude air and water. As a general rule grafting is done in the spring just before or at the time the buds begin to swell, but cherries and plums should be grafted earlier. In all cases the scions should be cut while the buds are in a dormant state .- New York

The Wood Lot.

Every farm, however small, should, if possible, have its wood lot. Besides the supply of summer fuel, it is very conconvenient if one needs a post or a few rails for repairs to go there and select them. In cutting our trees reference should be had to the welfare of those that are left. It is well to go to the lot with a cart and pick-up the chips and take them to the wood shed; when seasoned, they will be found most useful. The tops cut from the trees that have been felled should not be left to litter the ground. Some of the large branches may be sawed and split to add to the wood pile. The spray may be cut into suitable lengths for pea brush. These may be neatly stacked on a bare spot, the buts all one way, and the stack weighted with some heavy timbers to flatten the brush so that it may dry in a fan-shape; thus it will go much further in use, and look much neater than if allowed to dry without this precaution. Cut out all the undergrowth, and add to the stock of pea brush, saving the useful or ornamental shrubs, such as Flowering Dogwood, Viburnums, etc., as well as young trees that are to grow up to replace those that are felled. If there is excess of these, cut out the surplus but leave the hardwood trees to grow. Maple and hickory trees are worth far more to the farmer than sassafras, basswood or other soft-wood kinds .- [American Agri-

## Feeding for Manure.

It is possible by combining different materials not only to increase the nutritive value of the food supplied to the stock, but at the same time to increase the value of the manure as a fertilizer for the growing crops. A ton of straw, an equal amount of clover hay and five hundred pounds of bran, make a food that for feeding to stock will equal the same weight of good hay. The combining of the three materials increases the value of them as a ration. Straw is a poor food. Bran is not a complete food, containing an excess of some elements and lacking in others. Clover hay is the same, but by combining the three a very good ration is made up, and both the clover and bran add very materially to the value of the manure.

A ton of straw, the same amount of hay, and five hundred pounds of cottonseed meal will make another good food, and while it will be keeping the stock in good condition it will be adding a sufficient amount in value to pay for the food. Of course this is upon the basis that good care is taken in the management of the manure heap in order to secure the best value.

When a considerable amount of rough food is to be fed, if reasonably good shelter is provided, bran can nearly always, be purchased and fed in connection with it; better results can be received if the rough food is first run through a cutter and the bran added and thoroughly mixed with it. But when this cannot be done, feed whole, providing a box for the bran and mangers for the hay, so as to avoid waste as much as possible. Corn meal can be added, oil meal or ground oats. Or a very good ration can be made up by grinding ear corn and oats together; directly under the roots.

this increases the milk and supplies the food in a shape that is easy to masticate and digest.

So far as possible the farm ought to supply all the feed necessary to keep the stock and to fatten for market, and the number of stock that can be kept will depend largely upon the way the food is supplied, and the value of the manure will also largely depend upon the same conditions .- Farm, Field and Stockman.

Tanning Fur and Other Skins.

The following is Dr. Chase's "Fifty-Dollar Recipe:" First, trim the skins of all useless parts, and soak, them till soft, then flesh them well and soak them in warm water for an hour. Take for each skin, borax, saltpetre and glauber salt, of each one half ounce, and dissolve with soft water sufficiently to allow it to be spread on the flesh side of the skin. Put it on with a brush, thickest in the center or thickest part of the skin, and double the skin together, flesh side in, keeping it in a cool place for twenty-four nours, not allowing it to freeze, however. Second, wash the skin clean, and then take sat soda, one ounce; borax, one half ounce; refined soap, two ounces; melt them slowly together, being careful not to allow them to boil, and apply the mixture to the flesh side as at first; roll up again and keep in a warm place for twenty-four hours. Third, wash the skin clean as before, and have saleratus (two ounces) dissolved in hot rain-water sufficient to saturate the skin: then take alum, four ounces; salt, eight ounces, and dissolve also in hot rainwater; when sufficiently cool to allow the handling of it without scalding, put in the skin for twelve hours, then ring out the water and hang up for twelve hours more to dry. Repeat this last soaking from two to four times, according to the desired softness of the skin when finished. Lastly, finish by pulling, working, etc., and finally by rubbing with a piece of pumice-stone and fine sand-paper. This works admirably on sheep skins as well as on fur skins, dog, cat or wolf skins, also making a durable leather, well adapted to washing .--Farm and Fireside.

Farm and Garden Notes. Repair and paint implements, etc. Feather pulling is due to idleness.

Prohibit cruelty to domestic animals. It is hurtful to clover to turn stock on it in the spring.

Frequent transplanting of hemlocks will cause them to do well.

The firming of the soil about the root of newly set trees is very important.

If we wish to produce a new fruit we must use the extremest care to get the

That class of men who read the most are the best and most comfortable far-

'Hens do not eat their eggs unless they learn the habit from having eggs broken in the nest. Never use stale eggs as

Milk made from ensilage is much more churnable than milk made from dry fodder. Less butter fat goes out in the buttermilk.

If increased egg production is desired use a Minorca or Leghorn male; if size of fawls is the desideratum, use a Plymouth Rock, Cochin or Dominique.

In order to get good queens the same rule of breeding must be applied that we apply to any other class of animals, viz., breed from the best of specimens and continue to select from the word go.

An incubator man thinks the objection to incubator on the ground that it is contrary to nature, is like a man objecting to spanning a creek or river with a bridge, because it is contrary to

It is the verdict that the queen is not generally injured by stinging her nival. But you must take good care that this stinging business does not occur among any of your nice queens, for fear of bad results to both.

The combs will not easily become frosted on cold days if they are anointed with glycerine. Birds with large combs and wattles should drink only from vessels into which they can get their beaks alone.

Those who have altered their old slipshod style of caring for their chickens in favor of giving them comfortable quarters and plenty of food, are not in a hurry to return to their old ways, for they know which pays best.

A fat sow either proves barren or produces a litter of small, weak pigs; and a fat cow is very liable not only to produce a sma'l calf, but also to an attack of milk fever. Excessive fat, therefore, is detrimental to breeding stock, and the food should consist of those elements that assist in promoting growth rather

If the hogs to be slaughtered are fed within twelve hours of their killing, the food is wasted, the meat will be more disposed to sour, and it will be more difficult to remove the distended intestines and take from them the lard. Nor is it well to allow the swine to drink on the morning of the day they are killed. Hogs cannot be killed too quickly.

Celery should not be handled while frozen. Plough it out in the afternoon when thawed out, and send it to the shed, so that it may be trimmed under cover in case of bad weather. A good ploughman will easily plough it out by making two bouts, hawing around the row and then running the plow deep

### Street Car Horses.

The employment of horses on so many street railroads is a great waste of ani-mal material required in other fields, and involves a necessary cruelty to the horses. Yet it is surprising how oc-casionally a horse will adapt himself to this spavining kind of occupation. driver recently called my attention on the Thirty-fourth street line, in New York city, says Gath, in the Cincinnati Enquirer, to a horse in good condition, which had been employed by the company, and he told me that on the Twenty-third street Cross-town Line was a horse which had been between nincteen and twenty years in the service. The existence of the large stables for these horses in the centre of the city, with their outfit of hay and fodder, and manure, is a cause of danger, and in time all our horse-railroad stables have one after another been destroyed by fire. causing destruction of adjacent property and the roasting of cavalry regiments of horses. During the tie-up in the latter part of January the elevated railways worked with all their might, and a large proportion of the operating and business people felt no concern about the streetcar lines, but invalids, women, uptown stores and the physicians showed their annoyance, and the loss of occupation, and therefore of value, was a matter of loud complaint.

A New Mineral. A new mineral has been discovered named Sperryite, in honor of the man who found it, Francis L. Sperry, of Sudbury, Ontario, chemist to the Canadian Copper Company of that place. It is essentially an arsenide of platinum and of great interest, since platinum has not been found before as an important constituent of any material except the alloys with other metals of the platinum group. The mineral was found at the Vermillion mine, in the district of Algoma, province of Ontario, a place twenty-two miles west of Sudbury and twenty-four miles north of Georgian Bay, on the line of the Algoma branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The mine was discovered in October, 1887, and a three stamp mill was put up for the purpose of stamping gold quartz. Associated with this gold ore are considerable quantities of pyrite, chalcopyrite and pyrihotite, and at the contact of ore and rock, and occupying small pockets in decomposed masses of the ore, there is a quantity of loose material composed of gravel containing particles of copper and iron pyrites. It was in milling this loose material that several ounces of the arsenide of platinum were gathered on the carpet connected with the stamp mill. Boston Advertiser.

General McClellan's Monument.

The monument which marks the grave of General George B. McClellan is in round her neck; her carriage is paid course of construction at the Quincy Granite Company's Works in Buffalo, N. Y., and is to be ready for unveiling on the coming Decoration Day. The shaft will be forty-six feet high, at base nine feet six inches square, material being granite, costing \$10,000. It is surmounted by a large ball on which rests an eagle. The ball and eagle are six feet high and the eagle is four feet from tip to tip of wing. The following will be the inscription of one face of the shaft:

GEORGE BRINTON McCLELLAN, BORN IN PENNSYLVANIA DEC. 3, 1826. DIED IN NEW JERSEY OCT. 29, 1885. Commander General of the Armies of the United States, Governor of New

Jersey, 1878-81.

Erected as a tribute of respect and affection by personal stends.

### The Pestiferous Grass Bird.

There is a little bird, common about the fields and gardens, that is a worst pest than the sparrow, crow and black-bird combined. It is commonly called the grass bird. It is a dark brown or dun color on the back, with a white breast and belly. It eats clover and grass seed, and those farmers who sow these seeds on the ground without covering them will look in vain for the young plants. These small birds come in flocks of sometimes a hundred or hundreds, and lighting on the fields are unnoticed while each one will pick up the seed from a square yard of ground. It is easily calculated how soon a hundred of these birds will clear an acre of land of seeds; forty-eight visits will do it without leaving one seed. No wonder there are poor catches of seed, especially of timothy, sown in the fall, when these pests have a whole winter to work in or swarm on the ground in the spring. The only safety from this loss is to cover the seed by the harrow and put it safe in the ground, where it ought to be put by every good farmer. If these birds are needed to teach farmers a good lesson, that grass and clover seed should be sown in the most careful manner and not scattered upon the snow or the bare hard surface of the ground, they will not have lived in vain .- New York Times.

### In a Bath for a Year.

A unique remedy for eczema and other cutaneous diseases is Hebra's water-bed, or rather, to define it accurately, continual bath. The patient lives entirely in his bath, eats, drinks and sleeps there till he is well. One patient was kept in such a bath for 385 days. Think of this! More than a year of washing day! It is enough to make anyone hate the sight of water forever. There is a slight danger of the patient slipping under water in his sleep and drowning; but it is usual to pass a bandage under his arms and fasten it, so as to support the upper part of the body on the inclined part of the bath, on which the head rests. The palms and soles become white and shriveled like a washerwoman's hands, but the skin of other parts of the body does not suffer, and the treatment is said to be very efficacious in severe burns. When the patient first gets into the bed the temperature is eighty-six degrees, but as he gets used to it it is raised by degrees to ninetyeight degrees .- London Hospital.

### A Very Ancient Autograph.

In Europe one of the most ancient autographs preserved in a public museum is at the Louvre. It is an Egyptian papyrus, in which one Serpamonthes writes to Pamouthes, his brother, that he has sent by canal boat the property of Thales, son of Jerax, the body of Senvris, his mother. "She is embalmed," adds the pious son; "a ticket hangs her name is inscribed upon her stomach, and I wish thee, oh, my brother, health and prosperity." Fortunately, no one has ever tried to steal this matchless autograph.

& Chronic Coughs and Colds, And all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, con be cured by the use of SCOTT'S EMULSION, as it contains the healing virtues of Cod Liver Oi contains the healing virtues or Cod Liver On and Hypophosphites in their fullest f rm. I a beautiful creamy Emulsion, palatable as milk, easily digested, and can be taken by the most delicate. Please read: "I consider Scott's Emulsion the remedy par-excellence in Tuberculous and Strumous Affections, to say nothing of ordinary colds and throat toubles."—W. R. S. CONNELL, M.D., Manchester, O.

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### May March

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